

CARTER

AT HIS NEW STORE OPP THE P. O.

IS NOW OPENING HIS

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

OF CLOTHING.

HATS, CAPS AND

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER FROM THE BEST LINE OF SAMPLES EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET.

MANUFACTURER'S AGENT FOR THE



And the METROPOLITAN COLLAR CO. The Trade supplied at Manufacturer's prices.

COR. SPRING AND FRANKLIN STS.,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Titusville Morning Herald.

This is the only paper between Pittsburgh and Erie that receives the Associated Press Telegrams and Cable Dispatches.

Titusville, Friday, Sept. 20, 1867.

NOT READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE

New Advertisements To-Day.

List of Letters - E. Barber, P. M.

Tarrant's Soliter Apartment-Special Notice.

Meeting of Aaron Chapter, No. 207, H. L. A. N.

Medicinal Clothing-Love, Harrison & Co.

Book Store, Pittsburgh-McPherson & Kurt, Proprietors.

Land For Sale-J. G. H., Box 60, Canton, Steuben County, N. Y.

St. James' Memorial Church-Special Notice.

Varieties.

There will be a meeting of the Degree

Troupe of Egwauwa Lodge this evening.

Every Union Republican voter in the county

should see that he is assessed before the 28th of September.

Only eight days remain in which those who have not been may be assessed.

Major John Black, who was lately appointed Postmaster at Union Mills, has been tendered a commission in the regular army. And also a clerkship in the Freedmen's Bureau, at \$150 per month.

A cock-fight took place yesterday in an alley connecting Franklin and Main streets, for a purse of twenty dollars. The birds were owned respectively by "Honest Jack" and Z. B. Burdick. The latter lost both his money and his game-cock, the latter being killed in the encounter.

The York, Lancaster and other papers in Pennsylvania complain that the growing crop of potash in their respective neighborhoods is considerably affected by the rot. Similar complaints come from different sections of Maryland, especially from Frederick, Washington, Carroll, Howard and Baltimore counties. It is hoped, however, the injury sustained is not very serious.

Prof. Brown's Silver Cornet Band will give a balcony concert in front of Corinthian Hall, tomorrow evening, weather permitting. The following is the programme for the occasion: 1. Old Quicksstep (Downing); 2. Red, White and Blue; 3. Motley Mocking Bird and Irishman's Shanty; introducer—Invitation has pipes; 4. Egwauwa Quicksop (Brown); 5. Medley Quicksop—Come where my love lies bleeding."

Our State Election-Shawwood and Williams.

Our State election on the 8th of October is an affair at hand, that its importance should be presented upon every citizen. So far as we are concerned, at Pittsburgh, where the candidates of the respective parties reside, and where they are personally known, the canvass shows some signs of animation, but in the interior, we do not see a breaker, wave or bubble, no sign of the agitation of the political waters. It is only an election for Judge people say, as that is an excuse for apathy or indifference; but the Conventions who nominated the tickets of the respective parties showed their appreciation of the intense responsibilities attaching to the judiciary office, by selecting candidates of the highest professional merits. A Judge holds the lives, fortunes, and liberties of the people in his hands, and the honor and credit of the State. He can declare null and void a solemn statute of the Legislature. A Legislature is only temporary and is renewed and suspended year by year. A Governor has only executive authority. But a Judge holds on through all the mutations of society, the transitions and revolutions of parties, until he attracts to his person something of the authority, the majesty and venerability which attach to the very law and institutions of society themselves. A corrupt or incompetent Judge can do more to demoralize society and bring law into contempt than any other functionary of the Government. But, in the present campaign both of the contestants, are men of unblemished private character, and who stand in the front rank of the legal profession. But it is not enough that a Judge will not take a bribe, that he possesses all the qualities of learning, and logical power and discrimination. His record on Constitutional questions, his views of State and Federal policy are of the greatest consequence. Our late civil strife so gigantic, so costly in the outpouring of blood and treasure, was the result of a War of Opinions. It was the long conflict between the National and States Rights schools, becoming more and more violent and bitter until it produced a clash of arms. Nor when the States Rights doctrine, carried out to its legitimate fruits, had inaugurated rebellion did the juntas and the statesmen who had advocated those dogmas, repudiate them. They still maintained that the Federal Government had no right to coerce a State. In other words, they justified secession, and pronounced the war unconstitutional. Such was the attitude of Judge Shawwood towards the General Government during the whole history of the rebellion. Nor was he a passive spectator of our life and death struggle for the salvation of the Union, but exerted himself actively and valiantly to fatten the confidence and paralyze the energies of our people. He struck a deadly blow at our National credit and our armies in the field. He declared the act which made the noise issued by our Government—a legal tender, and the act authorizing the draft unconstitutional. We are loth to believe that the State of Pennsylvania is prepared to set the seal of its approbation, and to extend the grace of forgiveness to the author of such flagrant disloyalty as this. It cannot be. It was to be hoped that treason and slavery were buried in a common grave, and that the political heresy of State Rights had received its final quietus, with the downfall of the rebellion. But while we have won a physical conquest, our victory is not assured nor permanent if we at the North restore or extract with political power those who have encouraged the South to secede, then embarrassed all our efforts to reclaim it, and last, who seek to restore it without loss or penalty to its old position in the Union. Can it be possible that the loyal people of this State, the bones of whose sons bleach on Southern fields, and whose lips have been baptized with the blood of sacrifice and valor, will again submit to their counsels, and lift into responsible office the Jerry Blacks and Sharwood of the dark days of 1863-64? Jeff Davis was not a more devoted admirer or apt pupil of John C. Calhoun than Sharwood was and is today. And here let us examine the record. One year before the war Sharwood gave to the profession an edition of Blackstone, annotated and edited by himself. It can be found in a thousand lawyer's libraries in this and other States. From the significant language and terms employed by Judge Sharwood, we should conclude that this work was designed for a Southern circulation, for no pains is spared and the utmost ingenuity is used to inoculate the mind of the student, reader and practitioner with State Rights ideas, doctrines and principles. Everywhere as the Philadelphia Press will remark, we see the evidences that the mind of the author was deeply imbued, with the fundamental doctrines of Calhoun. The Press continues "Southern States" independent republics, "the country designated geographically as the United States" (vol. I, page 66), the habitual use of the word "federal" for "national" (see vol. I, pages 120, 273, 340, 376, and everywhere); "the United States have" (vol. II, 120, vol. I); "all these phrases unmistakably reveal the animus of the writer who incomparably influence the mind of the student, reader and practitioner with State Rights ideas, doctrines and principles. The Statute of Limitations is the agent by whom the Executive Magistrate is the agent to whom the law of the United States and people" (Statute is carried into effect). It is throughout "federal," "federal courts," federal legislation, federal banks, federal officers, federal constitution, federal government. The idea of nationality of our country is carefully and systematically avoided. Calhoun himself could not have done better.

Weber & Co., bill of lading used for Church

Kingsbridge, \$12.02.

J. Shear, bill for repairing plow-pins and scraper, \$2.

W. S. Winsor, bill for Express charges, telegraphing, lamp chimneys and drayage, \$14.65.

John Weber, bill for repairing wheelbarrows, plows, &c., \$5.25.

P. T. Withrop, for one month's services as Chief Clerk to Sept. 8, 1867, \$75.

J. L. Clegg, for one month's services as police-man to Sept. 8, 1867, \$65.

John Doherty, for one month's services as policeman, to Sept. 8, 1867.

The bill of John Ben for making and repairing plow points was referred to Mr. Goodwin.

Mr. Custer, of the Law Committee, reported on the bill of Clark Ewing, \$11.50, for serving as Judge of Election, March 5th, 1867, serving notices and taking returns to Meadville, that the city should pay the sum, and, on motion of Mr. Hobart, seconded by Mr. Reed, it was ordered paid.

The State-right army was shattered and broken on the Appomattox, but the State-right lawyers have not given up the conflict. To-day they will open their first court-room in the lessons already once settled in the future. They will be arrayed, and what bayonets and artillery could not do will be accomplished by briefs and motions.

Shall the laws of this Commonwealth, the State of Gettysburg and two hundred regiments, be interpreted by a lawyer of the National or the State Rights school? As it is popularly known, that Mr. Sharwood himself. Near the close of the notes to page 120, volume I, speaking of the power of Congress over the Territories, he says: "On this, as on most other questions connected with the authority of the Federal Government, the National and State rights school have differed."

The concluding reflections of the same journal are alike timely and forcible, and are worthy the grave consideration of every patriotic citizen. It says:

Judge Sharwood belongs to the State-rights school; that is not denied. Judge Williams, the patriotic lawyer, belongs to the National school. It is between these two schools that the people have to choose.

Major John Black, who was lately appointed Postmaster at Union Mills, has been tendered a commission in the regular army. And also a clerkship in the Freedmen's Bureau, at \$150 per month.

A cock-fight took place yesterday in an alley connecting Franklin and Main streets, for a purse of twenty dollars. The birds were owned respectively by "Honest Jack" and Z. B. Burdick. The latter lost both his money and his game-cock, the latter being killed in the encounter.

The York, Lancaster and other papers in Pennsylvania complain that the growing crop of potash in their respective neighborhoods is considerably affected by the rot. Similar complaints come from different sections of Maryland, especially from Frederick, Washington, Carroll, Howard and Baltimore counties. It is hoped, however, the injury sustained is not very serious.

Prof. Brown's Silver Cornet Band will give a balcony concert in front of Corinthian Hall, tomorrow evening, weather permitting. The following is the programme for the occasion: 1. Old Quicksop (Downing); 2. Red, White and Blue; 3. Motley Mocking Bird and Irishman's Shanty; introducer—Invitation has pipes; 4. Egwauwa Quicksop (Brown); 5. Medley Quicksop—Come where my love lies bleeding."

Our State Election-Shawwood and Williams.

Our State election on the 8th of October is an affair at hand, that its importance should be presented upon every citizen. So far as we are concerned, at Pittsburgh, where the candidates of the respective parties reside, and where they are personally known, the canvass shows some signs of animation, but in the interior, we do not see a breaker, wave or bubble, no sign of the agitation of the political waters. It is only an election for Judge people say, as that is an excuse for apathy or indifference; but the Conventions who nominated the tickets of the respective parties showed their appreciation of the intense responsibilities attaching to the judiciary office, by selecting candidates of the highest professional merits. A Judge holds the lives, fortunes, and liberties of the people in his hands, and the honor and credit of the State. He can declare null and void a solemn statute of the Legislature. A Legislature is only temporary and is renewed and suspended year by year. A Governor has only executive authority. But a Judge holds on through all the mutations of society, the transitions and revolutions of parties, until he attracts to his person something of the authority, the majesty and venerability which attach to the very law and institutions of society themselves. A corrupt or incompetent Judge can do more to demoralize society and bring law into contempt than any other functionary of the Government. But, in the present campaign both of the contestants, are men of unblemished private character, and who stand in the front rank of the legal profession. But it is not enough that a Judge will not take a bribe, that he possesses all the qualities of learning, and logical power and discrimination. His record on Constitutional questions, his views of State and Federal policy are of the greatest consequence. Our late civil strife so gigantic, so costly in the outpouring of blood and treasure, was the result of a War of Opinions. It was the long conflict between the National and States Rights schools, becoming more and more violent and bitter until it produced a clash of arms. Nor when the States Rights doctrine, carried out to its legitimate fruits, had inaugurated rebellion did the juntas and the statesmen who had advocated those dogmas, repudiate them. They still maintained that the Federal Government had no right to coerce a State. In other words, they justified secession, and pronounced the war unconstitutional. Such was the attitude of Judge Shawwood towards the General Government during the whole history of the rebellion. Nor was he a passive spectator of our life and death struggle for the salvation of the Union, but exerted himself actively and valiantly to fatten the confidence and paralyze the energies of our people. He struck a deadly blow at our National credit and our armies in the field. He declared the act which made the noise issued by our Government—a legal tender, and the act authorizing the draft unconstitutional. We are loth to believe that the State of Pennsylvania is prepared to set the seal of its approbation, and to extend the grace of forgiveness to the author of such flagrant disloyalty as this. It cannot be. It was to be hoped that treason and slavery were buried in a common grave, and that the political heresy of State Rights had received its final quietus, with the downfall of the rebellion. But while we have won a physical conquest, our victory is not assured nor permanent if we at the North restore or extract with political power those who have encouraged the South to secede, then embarrassed all our efforts to reclaim it, and last, who seek to restore it without loss or penalty to its old position in the Union. Can it be possible that the loyal people of this State, the bones of whose sons bleach on Southern fields, and whose lips have been baptized with the blood of sacrifice and valor, will again submit to their counsels, and lift into responsible office the Jerry Blacks and Sharwood of the dark days of 1863-64? Jeff Davis was not a more devoted admirer or apt pupil of John C. Calhoun than Sharwood was and is today. And here let us examine the record. One year before the war Sharwood gave to the profession an edition of Blackstone, annotated and edited by himself. It can be found in a thousand lawyer's libraries in this and other States. From the significant language and terms employed by Judge Sharwood, we should conclude that this work was designed for a Southern circulation, for no pains is spared and the utmost ingenuity is used to inoculate the mind of the student, reader and practitioner with State Rights ideas, doctrines and principles. The Statute of Limitations is the agent by whom the law of the United States and people" (Statute is carried into effect). It is throughout "federal," "federal courts," federal legislation, federal banks, federal officers, federal constitution, federal government. The idea of nationality of our country is carefully and systematically avoided. Calhoun himself could not have done better.

The bill of John Ben for making and repairing plow points was referred to Mr. Goodwin.

Mr. Custer, of the Law Committee, reported on the bill of Clark Ewing, \$11.50, for serving as Judge of Election, March 5th, 1867, serving notices and taking returns to Meadville, that the city should pay the sum, and, on motion of Mr. Hobart, seconded by Mr. Reed, it was ordered paid.

The State-right army was shattered and broken on the Appomattox, but the State-right lawyers have not given up the conflict. To-day they will open their first court-room in the lessons already once settled in the future. They will be arrayed, and what bayonets and artillery could not do will be accomplished by briefs and motions.

Shall the laws of this Commonwealth, the State of Gettysburg and two hundred regiments, be interpreted by a lawyer of the National or the State Rights school? As it is popularly known, that Mr. Sharwood himself. Near the close of the notes to page 120, volume I, speaking of the power of Congress over the Territories, he says: "On this, as on most other questions connected with the authority of the Federal Government, the National and State rights school have differed."

The concluding reflections of the same journal are alike timely and forcible, and are worthy the grave consideration of every patriotic citizen. It says:

Judge Sharwood belongs to the State-rights school; that is not denied. Judge Williams, the patriotic lawyer, belongs to the National school. It is between these two schools that the people have to choose.

Major John Black, who was lately appointed Postmaster at Union Mills, has been tendered a commission in the regular army. And also a clerkship in the Freedmen's Bureau, at \$150 per month.

A cock-fight took place yesterday in an alley connecting Franklin and Main streets, for a purse of twenty dollars. The birds were owned respectively by "Honest Jack" and Z. B. Burdick. The latter lost both his money and his game-cock, the latter being killed in the encounter.

The York, Lancaster and other papers in Pennsylvania complain that the growing crop of potash in their respective neighborhoods is considerably affected by the rot. Similar complaints come from different sections of Maryland, especially from Frederick, Washington, Carroll, Howard and Baltimore counties. It is hoped, however, the injury sustained is not very serious.

Prof. Brown's Silver Cornet Band will give a balcony concert in front of Corinthian Hall, tomorrow evening, weather permitting. The following is the programme for the occasion: 1. Old Quicksop (Downing); 2. Red, White and Blue; 3. Motley Mocking Bird and Irishman's Shanty; introducer—Invitation has pipes; 4. Egwauwa Quicksop (Brown); 5. Medley Quicksop—Come where my love lies bleeding."

Our State Election-Shawwood and Williams.

Our State election on the 8th of October is an affair at hand, that its importance should be presented upon every citizen. So far as we are concerned, at Pittsburgh, where the candidates of the respective parties reside, and where they are personally known, the canvass shows some signs of animation, but in the interior, we do not see a breaker, wave or bubble, no sign of the agitation of the political waters. It is only an election for Judge people say, as that is an excuse for apathy or indifference; but the Conventions who nominated the tickets of the respective parties showed their appreciation of the intense responsibilities attaching to the judiciary office, by selecting candidates of the highest professional merits. A Judge holds the lives, fortunes, and liberties of the people in his hands, and the honor and credit of the State. He can declare null and void a solemn statute of the Legislature. A Legislature is only temporary and is renewed and suspended year by year. A Governor has only executive authority. But a Judge holds on through all the mutations of society, the transitions and revolutions of parties, until he attracts to his person something of the authority, the majesty and venerability which attach to the very law and institutions of society themselves. A corrupt or incompetent Judge can do more to demoralize society and bring law into contempt than any other functionary of the Government. But, in the present campaign both of the contestants, are men of unblemished private character, and who stand in the front rank of the legal profession. But it is not enough that a Judge will not take a bribe, that he possesses all the qualities of learning, and logical power and discrimination. His record on Constitutional questions, his views of State and Federal policy are of the greatest consequence. Our late civil strife so gigantic, so costly in the outpouring of blood and treasure, was the result of a War of Opinions. It was the long conflict between the National and States Rights schools, becoming more and more violent and bitter until it produced a clash of arms. Nor when the States Rights doctrine, carried out to its legitimate fruits, had inaugurated rebellion did the juntas and the statesmen who had advocated those dogmas, repudiate them. They still maintained that the Federal Government had no right to coerce a State. In other words, they justified secession, and pronounced the war unconstitutional. Such was the attitude of Judge Shawwood towards the General Government during the whole history of the rebellion. Nor was he a passive spectator of our life and death struggle for the salvation of the Union, but exerted himself actively and valiantly to fatten the confidence and paralyze the energies of our people. He struck a deadly blow at our National credit and our armies in the field. He declared the act which made the noise issued by our Government—a legal tender, and the act authorizing the draft unconstitutional. We are loth to believe that the State of Pennsylvania is prepared to set the seal of its approbation, and to extend the grace of forgiveness to the author of such flagrant disloyalty as this. It cannot be. It was to be hoped that treason and slavery were buried in a common grave, and that the political heresy of State Rights had received its final quietus, with the downfall of the rebellion. But while we have won a physical conquest, our victory is not assured nor permanent if we at the North restore or extract with political power those who have encouraged the South to secede, then embarrassed all our efforts to reclaim it, and last, who seek to restore it without loss or penalty to its old position in the Union. Can it be possible that the loyal people of this State, the bones of whose sons bleach on Southern fields, and whose lips have been baptized with the blood of sacrifice and valor, will again submit to their counsels, and lift into responsible office the Jerry Blacks and Sharwood of the dark days of 1863-64? Jeff Davis was not a more devoted admirer or apt pupil of John C. Calhoun than Sharwood was and is today. And here let us examine the record. One year before the war Sharwood gave to the profession an edition of Blackstone, annotated and edited by himself. It can be found in a thousand lawyer's libraries in this and other States. From the significant language and terms employed by Judge Sharwood, we should conclude that this work was designed for a Southern circulation, for no pains is spared and the utmost ingenuity is used to inoculate the mind of the student, reader and practitioner with State Rights ideas, doctrines and principles. The Statute of Limitations is the agent by whom the law of the United States and people" (Statute is carried into effect). It is throughout "federal," "federal courts," federal legislation, federal banks, federal officers, federal constitution, federal government. The idea of nationality of our country is carefully and systematically avoided. Calhoun himself could not have done better.

The bill of John Ben for making and repairing plow points was referred to Mr. Goodwin.

Mr. Custer, of the Law Committee, reported on the bill of Clark Ewing, \$11.50, for serving as Judge of Election, March 5th, 1867, serving notices and taking returns to Meadville, that the city should pay the sum, and, on motion of Mr. Hobart, seconded by Mr. Reed, it was ordered paid.

The State-right army was shattered and broken on the Appomattox, but the State-right lawyers have not given up the conflict. To-day they will open their first court-room in the lessons already once settled in the future. They will be arrayed, and what bayonets and artillery could not do will be accomplished by briefs and motions.

Shall the laws of this Commonwealth, the State of Gettysburg and two hundred regiments, be interpreted by a lawyer of the National or the State Rights school? As it is popularly known, that Mr. Sharwood himself. Near the close of the notes to page 120, volume I, speaking of the power of Congress over the Territories, he says: "On this, as on most other questions connected with the authority of the Federal Government, the National and State rights school have differed."

The concluding reflections of the same journal are alike timely and forcible, and are worthy the grave consideration of every patriotic citizen. It says:

Judge Sharwood belongs to the State-rights school

WEEKLY SHOTGUN JOURNAL

READ THIS!

**GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT LOSEE'S
CLOTHING STORE!**

FOR THE

NEXT SIXTY DAYS,

EVERYTHING IN THIS SPLENDID STOCK OF

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS

AND

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Will be sold at bargains unprecedented for cheapness, in order to make room for the

NEW STOCK OF FALL & WINTER GOODS.

YOU CAN BUY A

Good Union Cloth Coat from**all Wool****\$4.00 to \$7.00****6.00 to 12.00****15.00****15.00 to 18.00****3.00 to 5.00****1.25 to 2.25****5.00****2.50****2.50****Harris' Cassimere Pants,****Vests****Youth's Pants, all Wool,****1.25 to 2.25****1.25 to**